A PROBABLE PLAN OF DEFENSE

Consequences of a Conflict With Chili or With Italy-A Great Loss of Property Would be the Result.

Yes, indeed, I am willing to answer home three questions which you sub-nit, and deem of present importance. 1. Is there a possibility of war with

question is a general one, though is direct and can be answered affirmorious mers, if the dawn of the twen-th centary could show written on the sky of promise a negative answer like this: "The millenium has come, peace and good will reign upon the earth; there is no longer the possibility of war



twen nations, for the will of the Lord is everywhere done, and will everywhere be done from henceforth forever more?' Certainly then, as the greater includes the less, there would never be the possibility of war between the United States and any other nation,

creat or small. But whenever I ascend either hill or mountain where the field of vision has any reasonable expanse, I cannot dis-cover even an approximate negative to the question; on the contrary, I cannot refrain from formulating the answer: Yes! Yes! there is a possibility of war between nations. Here and there the consibility becomes a probability, and wen on our own continent, much as we te it, too often there is the deplorable fact of actual war.

As in Honduras, Guatemala, the public, Peru and Chili, it is war and ors of war continually. We are hardly settled down to the comforts of peace and hope for the future, saying to ourselves: "The days of peace have at last come," when there arises some new outbreak, local or national, or in-

Just at present the United States is at nations are concerned, for over a rter of a century, and public men pray, premiee and hope that there may never be war between the United and any other government.

the will of one party or one nation alone. Take our difficulty, not yet set-tled, that score from the massure of the Italians in New Orleans, and the demand for resiress which immediately followed from Italy. There is negotia-tion, there is a disposition to do right by parties in power. Doubtless the rulers of both nations are acting conscienticially, and everybody hopes, and everybody believes that there will be a peaceful settlement of all the questions involved.

But, my friends ask me, is such a thing as war with Chill likely to occur? Is it probable? My answer is: No; certainly not. Still it is within the range of possibility.

Is a fire likely to secur on Governor's island? Is it probable? I think not. Yet it is within the range of possibility, and on that account a fairly good fire department has been organized with proper machinery and a proper force to man it, and the essential rules to bring it into the field and govern it when

You sak a second question; "Should there be a war with any foreign power,



POWDER CHARGES AND PROJECTILES.

dertake to do?" The answer to such a question as this would naturally involve a discusbut it is evident that any nation, whatver, in order to carry on a war against the United States must be aggressive: and a war, in the main, would be offendles, or, at best, offensive in the outset and then defensive. These terms, the meaning of which is evident, will

ea the west court of America, for exlance with some other more powerful ration both effensive and defensive. The struggle would appear so one-tided against a solid nation of sixty nitions of people without such prepa-nitions of people without such prepa-tation for reinforcement and reserve, has reasonable statemen in the small aggressive sation would beforehand slearly discern the fatility of the strug-gle with incufficient means.

enten and pride had blinded their
me and that an onaccountable pubopinion on the part of their process
d pressed them to adopt income measme, what could the said small nation

First, it would discontinue inter-corpe, political and occumercial. It maks outliered the property of all

United States citizens within her boundaries. It might imprison sailors; catch up all vessels within the limits of isdiction, and confiscute their rgoes. It might send forth its wellequipped national naval marine; run-down and seize American vessels on the high sees. It could aggravate this work by issuing "letters of marque" and authorizing fast steamers to help themselves to merchant ships which are award and sailed by United States

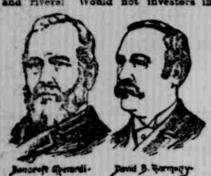
The efficials of the small nation could men up this sort of warfare for some time, carefully avoiding direct buttle with our naval squadrons, their success depending more upon the fleetness of their steamers and ships than upon their ability to succeed in direct saval

engagements.

We can conceive that a small navy on the Pacific coast could make a very large disturbance. It could run into small harbors like that of San Diego; take possession and hold on to the city and the water, standing on the de-fensive; and it could fortify and garrison the coast city thus seized, or make the effort; and it might even attempt several amelorages off the coast, say, of San Francisco, for its ironclads, and so put that city and Oakland under contribution. As before intimated, by naval operations alone a very small nation, recognized by other nations in its belligerenter war rights, could effect an incalculable amount of damage to a great nation like the United States.

The seal catching could be stopped and the enormous Alaska trade rendered of no value. The lumber business carried on so extensively from the Puget sound could be interrupted and seriously impaired, if not destroyed. The growing trade of wheat and other cereals between the Pacific coast and the Hawailan Islands, China and Japan sould be checked, diminished and perhaps destroyed.

The wonderful fishery business-salmon catching on the lower Columbia, for example, which now employs hundreds of vessels and thousands of men-could be alarmingly restricted by hostile squadrens. Behold such ene-mies just outside the channels and bars and rivers! Would not investors in



hat business be likely to withdraw

beir capital? se small . ense damage that a single spark of dual war coming from any nation, over small, could effect. No man or set of men could calculate the immense conflagration that might result

from a fanatical or malicious kindling.
Your third question is the most important, viz.: "How could the United States meet any aggression from

We will consider aggression, in illustration, from the Pucific coast alone. On the Atlantic the conditions would be the same, though, of course, on a larger

A country situated on the sea should have three lines of defense when reeniving an attack from the son; first, the pavy itself; second, forts, torpedoes and harbor-defense vessels fixed and movabie; and after a foreign enemy shall have established himself in a harbor, then the third is the srmy proper, with a base in the interior. In our case we are partially supplied with the first line of defense; still our navy is not large enough to protect our vast commerce; therefore, it alone could not be considered as an absolute check to an enemy moving against our coast.

In the second line we have some good guns of old pattern mounted at principal harbors, as at San Francisco and San Diego; a number of sub-marine mines that could be placed in position to shot out an enemy and close the openings to the harbors; they would just now be mines that would explode on contact with the ressels, and not by electricity. Soon, however, we look forward to a complete system of elec-

Again, we have for sudden use all the tugs, small yachts and harbor boats, which, by a great sacrifice of life and property, giving each a long spor in front and some dynamite, can be used to protect the entrance to the harbor. ese means with other sids readily ingrested to inventive brains might keep out an enemy from our Pacitie coast harbors; that is, from San Diego, San Francisco, Columbia river and

but assuming that these should not be enough, should an army attack fail. and further, that one harbor, fian Diego, for instance, should come into full possession of the enemy; then a field army would have to be equipped and organized in order to regain that harbor and somehow checkmate the enemy, who, doubtless, enemy-like,

ould be attempting to act from this ration as a base to extend his power Of our present regular army probably not more than ten thousand troops would be available, the others being required in the posts they now occupy to protect the people from local troubles or foreign attacks. The states would he speedily called upon by the president to furnish such number of men as would give us a larger army than the heatile one landed or probably landed by our epponent. There would be from a fe-

be in sufficient strength to give him butthe with reasonable hope of success. Even if we were defeated in one or more engagements our case would give no dire discouragement; for, the recruiting and increasing of our army, and train-ing of the people at a great distance,



ARMY 13-1908 STREE RIPLE.

which is possible on account of the size of our country, would make it certain that we eventually would drive any hostile force that could probably be lauded on our shores. Our unprepared condition, however, is so great that it must cost many prodons lives and inli-lions of dollars in money that could be saved if we had, as we hope to soon

have, the requisite preparation.

Surely we have made great strides in the last five or ten years toward this preparation so far as our first line, the y, is concerned; and also are making fair progress in the second line; for example, in the superb sets of breach loading morters that cover a wide field loading morters that cover a wide field of approach and far out; the splendid breach-loading cannon of largest range and greatest penetrating power; in the swift and sure torpede boats; the for-midable floating batteries; and seacoast guns which spring up like magic, do their work and then run to instant

The final means of defense of our country, the movable military army, is in just the same condition as to must bers as it was twenty years ago; and the large number of trained soldiers that came out of the war of the rebellion, who were then available, have passed away or are too old and infirm to take part in any future military operations; so that we must begin, should a war come, at the threshold and go very slowly in order to prepare an effective army and mobilize it.

I assumed San Diego a point to be attacked merely because it is the southern-most harbor of California, and is almost entirely defenseless, giving ingress to quite a rich country. However, any attack on the Pacific coast would probably only use such a harbor as that for a couling station from which to send a force upon the larger and more valua-ble harbor of San Francisco; even if the first attack was not aimed directly at

that city.
Should the attack come on the Puget sound or the Columbia river the condi-tions would be the same; except that, in many respects, this would be more favorable to the assailant than an at-tack upon either of the other two points, there being such a quantity of food and of transports by horses always to be found in the northwest.

A hoatile army overranning Washington and Oregon would be very hard to defeat, on account of the protection of the mountainous country surrounding these states. There are great distances across arid plains for us who would hasten succor to compass; and the fact that within themselves they have almost no organized military power that could keep any considerable force from to hasten every reasonable provision against such possibilities as any thoughtful man cannot help contem-

The few candid suggestions that have just been made in answer to your last question are such as I think every man, every citizen I mean, should consider, and such as should be canvassed before the public, and therefore before the nations of the world.

If one should say that we are thus letting our enemies see our condition, or helping them to methods, the answer is very direct and simple. They, our enemies, already know more than we dream; they have sketches of our forts and of our harbors; and they know within reasonable limits about how much force we have on hand, and how soon we could be made ready for service. They are watching our growing navy, and they understand that, though we are a punce-loving people, we are indomitable in war.

Certainly we should not confine ourselves to a simple defensive attitude. because, in case of an outbreak, there will be blows to give as well as blows to take. Any small nation would find its own commerce soon destroyed, its own senboard blockaded, its own har-bors seized and fortifled, and, doubtless before long, a column like that of Gen. Taylor or of Gen. Scott, in the Mexican war, walking step by step from city to city, from siege to siege, from battle to battle, till it set down at the capital. complete master of the said small na-

Still it is the earnest purpose of every good citizen, and certainly of every patriotic soldier, to prevent war by having such a preparation in all our three lines of defense that there will be no temptation to the folly, the fanatieism, the pride or the ambition of any greedy people on the globe to attack our cities or to overrus our domain.

O. O. HOWARD, Major General U. S. Army.

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J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay-st., Sharps-burg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery fo rConsumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened Pacamonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport. Pa., claims Dr. King's New Dis covery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Trial bottles 10 cents at Peck Bros. drugstore. Large bottles, 50c and \$1.00.

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known and so popular as to need no praise purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will one all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. estates well drilled militia, but they would be unacconstanted to compaigning and field service. From other states we would only support raw levies.

At first, then, we would have to suffer the greatest less of valuable lives, while operating to combine the enemy within as cines limits as possible; perhaps falling back before him, until, by equipping and drilling those forces, we should



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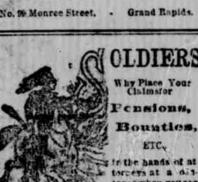
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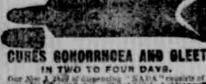
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NOTICE

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TELEGRAM PUBLISHING CO.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,

WILLIAM HAKE.

Jan 27

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To and from Lausing and Howell—Same at to and from Detroit.

To and From Rapids.

Lv. Grand Rapids.

To Lowell via Lowell. a Barrana a. B. Lv. Grand Rapids.

Lv. Grand Rapids.

Lv. Grand Rapids.

Lv. Grand Rapids.

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Til ROUGH via Espevice.

Between Grand Rapids and Detroit. Parks.

the city of Grand Kanids. A now in the city of Grand Kanids. A now in an interest for the period of twenty days from this date, at the office of the City Treasurer, city Hab, WILLIAM HAKE, City Treasurer. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUCHESS In effect to a 1891. Depot to thit on steer L

1025 100 Ar Teledo Lv.11 4 20 10 M. Ar Buffale Lv 1150 11the Lace Shere via Cavelent in commercial with the fire and P. and L. E. R. R's forms the quickest and most direct route to Pitteburg.

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C. S. Rouser. Doket Aren, Doput.

Jas. Carratul. City Age. Il Monropet.

MIGHIGAN CENTRAL

THE MI GARA FALLS ROUTE. Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 1, 1802.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the construction of a sewer in Charles street from Wealthy avenue to Buckeye street in the city of Grand Rands, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date, at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall.

[12] WILLIAM HAKE

[21] Jan 27

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Telegram Publishing Company will be held at the effice of sord company at No. 18 Prart street, Grand duniels, Mich., at a clock p. m. on Kendar, January 11, 1802, for the purpose of engeling efficers and directors of the company for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Grand Rapids, Mich., January 7, 1802. Trains Leave tNo. 14 tile. 16, the. 38 "No. 1 G. Rappida Lv 6 sham H Dham 2 Dom h Dom louis... At 45 and 1 Dham 2 Dom h Dom et. Johns Ar 5 Nemm 15 17 pm 5 20 pm 1 Dham Owesan... Ar 5 tham 1 Dham 6 5 pm 1 Dham Eay Chip... Ar 11 Nemm 1 45 pm 1 10 pm 1 10 pm 1 Hall... Ar 11 Nemm 1 45 pm 1 10 pm 1 10 pm 1 Hall... Ar 11 Nemm 1 45 pm 1 10 pm 1 10 pm Ponting 4 Dom 1 10 pm 1 10 pm 1 10 pm Ponting 4 Dom 1 10 pm 1 10 pm 1 10 pm Detroit... Ar 11 Man 1 10 pm 1 2 pm 1 10 pm Grand Rapida Nich., Jan., 7, 182.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll for the Countration of a sever in East Westing around from South East street, to Center street, in the city of Grand Rapida, is now in my hands, and that I will receive payment thereon for the period of themsy days from this date, at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall.

WILLIAM RAPE.

TREASURER'S NOTICE. Orand Replan Mich., Jan. 7, 1892.

Notice is necesty given that the assessment role left trading graveled and paving the gutters of Beat Folice street from Union street to East street, in the city of Grand Rapide is now in my hands but that I will receive payment thereon for the period of twenty days from this date, at the office of the Treasurer, City Hall.

WILLIAM HAKE, SEALED PROPOSALS—Senied hide will be received by the underwigned hip to and including the will day of January, 18th, for the pirmbase of the country property, corner of Kent and Lyon streets, including buildings thereon. Possession to be given on the completion of the new rough touse and its occupancy by the several county officials.

The Search of Supervisors reserve the right to reject any or all bees.

Charten b. Symmetry.

16-82 Charten b. Symmetry.

"HILDREN ASK FOR Peckham's Croup Remedy

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Rapids to Cingin nati.
11 05 pm train had Wagner M.
Grand Rapids to Current.

Lv. Grand Rapids. Scident from the last policy of t

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 29, 1991.

Scaled proposals will be received at the office of the secretary, City Hall, until 2 p. m., January 14, 1992, for the completion of the new High School building on Ranson street, according to plans and specifications made by W. G. Robinson, architect, Plans and specifications will be found at the office of the secretary at the Board rooms, City Hall, Rids must be accompanied by critical check of \$550. The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Ar. G. R. 10:55 am 5:50 pm 5:50 pm

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EAR Grand Rapids 125 am 5:17 pm
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Sieveers—Leave Grand Rapids 1::50 p. m;
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—Leave Grand Rapids 1::51 p. m; ieave Chicago 1::50 pm; Free Chair Cars—Laave Grand
Repids 2:00 am; ieave Chicago 5:50 am.

Between Grand Rapids and Mapids—Free
Chair Car—Leaves Grand Rapids 1::17 pm;
Ieaves Manistee 5:50 am.

DETROIT, JAN. 3. IN

The annual meeting of the Western Michigan Agricultural and industrial society will be held at Sweet's Hotel in the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., on Tuesday, January 18, 1892, at 3 olock p. m., for the purpose electing five directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. All members of the society are urgently requested to be present.

Z. V. CHENEY, Secretary.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, 1
Notice is hereby given that the assessment
roil fet the opening of livingston street from
south and of reservor to Benjamin street in Between Grand Rapids and Detroit Parlo cars on all trains. Seats 2) cont. Between Grand Rapids and Saginaw Parls Grand Sapids to to pm, Scale

*Every day, Other traits week days unly,
GEO, Dail aven, Oea, Pass'c Aven

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 7, 1892.

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Jan 27 City Treasurer.

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